A. Harris
899780

```
=> fil caplu;e t-lymphocyte/ct 5
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                               0.15       0.15

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FILE COVERS 1947 - 16 Aug 2001  VOL 135 ISS 8
FILE LAST UPDATED: 15 Aug 2001  (20010815/ED)

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```
E#   FREQUENCY    AT     TERM
--   ---------    --     ----
E1           0     1     T-LYMPHOBLASTIC/CT
E2           0     2     T-LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA/CT
E3           0     2 --> T-LYMPHOCYTE/CT
E4           0     2     T-LYMPHOCYTE (L) HELPER/CT
E5           0     2     T-LYMPHOCYTE CELL GROWTH FACTOR/CT

=> e t-cell/ct 5
E#   FREQUENCY    AT     TERM
--   ---------    --     ----
E1           0     2     T-CADHERINS/CT
E2           0    15     T-CADINOL/CT
E3           1     2 --> T-CELL/CT
```


Prepared by M. Hale 308-4258

```
E4            0      2      T-CELL .GAMMA./.DELTA. RECEPTORS/CT
E5          195      3      T-CELL ACTIVATION/CT

=> e e3+all
E1            1    -->  T-cell/CT
E2        19657      USE  T cell (lymphocyte)/CT
*********  END***

=> e leukapheresis/ct 5
E#   FREQUENCY     AT      TERM
--   ---------     --      ----
E1            1             LEUCTRA TENELLA/CT
E2            0      1      LEUCURUS/CT
E3           29      2 --> LEUKAPHERESIS/CT
E4            0      1      LEUKARTII/CT
E5        22616     48      LEUKEMIA/CT

=> s e3+all/ct
THE ESTIMATED SEARCH COST FOR FILE 'CAPLUS' IS 4.44 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N or END:n
SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> e e3+all/ct
E1           29    -->  Leukapheresis/CT
                    HN   Valid heading during volumes 86-125 (1977-1996) only.
E2                  NEW  Plasmapheresis (L) leukapheresis/CT
*********  END***

=> s e1-2
             29 LEUKAPHERESIS/CT
            519 PLASMAPHERESIS/CT
            102 LEUKAPHERESIS/IT
             55 "PLASMAPHERESIS (L) LEUKAPHERESIS"/CT
L1           84 (LEUKAPHERESIS/CT OR "PLASMAPHERESIS (L) LEUKAPHERESIS"/CT)

=> e gm-csf/ct 5
E#   FREQUENCY     AT      TERM
--   ---------     --      ----
E1            0      2      GM 85 (ZEOLITE)/CT
E2            0      1      GM-CFC/CT
E3            0      2 --> GM-CSF/CT
E4            0      2      GM-CSF RECEPTORS/CT
E5            0      1      GM1/CT

=> e granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor/ct 5
E#   FREQUENCY     AT      TERM
--   ---------     --      ----
E1          227     10      GRANULOCYTE COLONY-STIMULATING FACTOR RECEPTORS/CT
E2            0      2      GRANULOCYTE LEUKOCYTE/CT
E3            0        --> GRANULOCYTE MACROPHAGE COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR/CT
E4            0      2      GRANULOCYTE STEM CELL/CT
E5            0      1      GRANULOCYTE-ERYTHROID-MACROPHAGE-MONOCYTE/CT

=> e anti-cd3/ct 5
E#   FREQUENCY     AT      TERM
```


Prepared by M. Hale 308-4258

```
--   ---------     --      ----
E1          589     2      ANTI-ALZHEIMER'S DRUGS/CT
E2            1            ANTI-ALZHEIMERS'S AGENTS/CT
E3            0       --> ANTI-CD3/CT
E4            0     2      ANTI-CHEK/CT
E5            0     1      ANTI-GLOMERULAR/CT

=> e cd3/ct 5
E#   FREQUENCY     AT      TERM
--   ---------     --      ----
E1            0     2      CD29 (ANTIGEN)/CT
E2            0     2      CD29 ANTIGENS/CT
E3            0     1 --> CD3/CT
E4         1603    12      CD3 (ANTIGEN)/CT
E5            0     9      CD3 (ANTIGEN) (L) COMPLEXES/CT

=> e e4+all/ct
E1            0   BT3  Immune factors (non-CA heading)/CT
E2       105281     BT2  Antigens/CT
E3         1769       BT1  CD antigens/CT
E4          477     BT2  Proteins, general/CT
E5       176374       BT1  Proteins, specific or class/CT
E6         1603         -->  CD3 (antigen)/CT
                          HN   Valid heading during volume 126 (1997) to
                               present.
E7                        OLD  Antigens (L) CD3/CT
E8                        UF   CD3 antigens/CT
E9                        UF   T3 antigen/CT
E10          57           NT1  TCR .alpha..beta.-CD3 complex/CT
E11         203           NT1  TCR-CD3 complex/CT
E12       19657           RT   T cell (lymphocyte)/CT
*********  END***

=> s e6-12
          1603 "CD3 (ANTIGEN)"/CT
        105281 ANTIGENS/CT
          4431 CD3/IT
          2161 "ANTIGENS (L) CD3"/CT
             0 "CD3 ANTIGENS"/CT
             0 "T3 ANTIGEN"/CT
            57 "TCR .ALPHA..BETA.-CD3 COMPLEX"/CT
           203 "TCR-CD3 COMPLEX"/CT
         19657 "T CELL (LYMPHOCYTE)"/CT
L2       22701 ("CD3 (ANTIGEN)"/CT OR "ANTIGENS (L) CD3"/CT OR "CD3
ANTIGENS"/C
               T OR "T3 ANTIGEN"/CT OR "TCR .ALPHA..BETA.-CD3 COMPLEX"/CT OR
               "TCR-CD3 COMPLEX"/CT OR "T CELL (LYMPHOCYTE)"/CT)

=> fil reg;e t-lymphocyte/cn 5
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                              19.05      19.20

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:18:07 ON 16 AUG 2001
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   15 AUG 2001  HIGHEST RN 351490-25-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  15 AUG 2001  HIGHEST RN 351490-25-0

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 11, 2001

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Structure search limits have been increased.  See HELP SLIMIT
for details.


E1            1      T-KOOL 145/CN
E2            1      T-LAK CELL-ORIGINATED PROTEIN KINASE/CN
E3            0 --> T-LYMPHOCYTE/CN
E4            1      T-LYMPHOCYTE SUPPRESSOR FACTOR (HUMAN CLONE .LAMBDA.SUP25
RE
                     DUCED)/CN
E5            1      T-LYMPHOCYTE SUPPRESSOR FACTOR (HUMAN CLONE .LAMBDA.SUP25
RE
                     DUCED), 16-L-ISOLEUCINE-/CN

=> e granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor/cn 5
E1            1      GRANULOCYTE COLONY-STIMULATING FACTOR RECEPTOR (HUMAN
SPLICE
                     D 775-AMINO ACID ISOFORM)/CN
E2            1      GRANULOCYTE COLONY-STIMULATING FACTOR RECEPTOR (HUMAN
SPLICE
                     D 873-AMINO ACID ISOFORM)/CN
E3            0 --> GRANULOCYTE MACROPHAGE COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR/CN
E4            1      GRANULOCYTE PEPTIDE A (CATTLE)/CN
E5            1      GRANULOCYTE PEPTIDE A (MOUSE)/CN

=> e "gm-csf"/cn 5
E1            1      GM-30/CN
E2            1      GM-AS/CN
E3            1 --> GM-CSF/CN
E4            1      GM-CSF RECEPTOR (HUMAN .ALPHA.-SUBUNIT SOLUBLE 3)/CN
E5            1      GM-CSF/IL-2 INHIBITION FACTOR (ORF VIRUS STRAIN NZ-2 GENE
GI
                     F)/CN

=> s e3
L3            1 GM-CSF/CN

=> d ide can

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN   83869-56-1  REGISTRY
CN   Colony-stimulating factor 2 (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   Colony-stimulating factor II
```

CN CSF 2
CN **GM-CSF**
CN Granulocyte-macrophage colony-simulating factor
CN Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating activity
CN Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor
CN Granulocyte-macrophage-inducing factor
CN Granulocyte-monocyte colony-stimulating factor
CN Macrophage-granulocyte CSF
CN Macrophage-granulocyte-colony-stimulating factor
MF Unspecified
CI PMS, MAN
PCT Manual registration
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, AIDSLINE, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA,
      CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CIN, CSCHEM, DRUGPAT,
      DRUGUPDATES, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, TOXLINE, TOXLIT,
      USPATFULL
        (*File contains numerically searchable property data)

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          7918 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
           146 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
          7941 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 135:106281

REFERENCE 2: 135:106253

REFERENCE 3: 135:106236

REFERENCE 4: 135:106161

REFERENCE 5: 135:106093

REFERENCE 6: 135:105635

REFERENCE 7: 135:103358

REFERENCE 8: 135:103357

REFERENCE 9: 135:103355

REFERENCE 10: 135:102853

=> fil medl,caplus,biosis,embase,wpids,jicst
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS   SINCE FILE ENTRY   TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST   6.41   25.61

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FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:20:01 ON 16 AUG 2001
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=> s (lymphocyte! or cd4(w)cd8(w)ratio or immunity(a)cellular or lymphocyte
cooperation or t cells or thymus dependent lymphocyte or t lymphocyte!)
L4       307125 FILE MEDLINE
L5       128865 FILE CAPLUS
L6       220446 FILE BIOSIS
L7       185921 FILE EMBASE
L8         5634 FILE WPIDS
L9        13998 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L10      861989 (LYMPHOCYTE! OR CD4(W) CD8(W) RATIO OR IMMUNITY(A) CELLULAR OR
                LYMPHOCYTE COOPERATION OR T CELLS OR THYMUS DEPENDENT
LYMPHOCYTE
                 OR T LYMPHOCYTE!)

=> s l2 and l10
L11        5708 FILE MEDLINE
L12       15727 FILE CAPLUS
L13           6 FILE BIOSIS
L14          10 FILE EMBASE
L15           0 FILE WPIDS
L16           0 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L17       21451 L2 AND L10

=> s l17 and l1
L18           9 FILE MEDLINE
L19           3 FILE CAPLUS
L20           0 FILE BIOSIS
L21           0 FILE EMBASE
L22           0 FILE WPIDS
L23           0 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L24          12 L17 AND L1

=> s (l3 or gm csf or granulocyte macrophage colony stimulat?)
L25       13049 FILE MEDLINE
L26       10857 FILE CAPLUS
L27       17420 FILE BIOSIS
L28       15866 FILE EMBASE
```

```
L29          759 FILE WPIDS
L30         1428 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L31        59379 (L3 OR GM CSF OR GRANULOCYTE MACROPHAGE COLONY STIMULAT?)

=> s l24 and l31
L32            0 FILE MEDLINE
L33            2 FILE CAPLUS
L34            0 FILE BIOSIS
L35            0 FILE EMBASE
L36            0 FILE WPIDS
L37            0 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L38            2 L24 AND L31

=> d 1-2 cib abs it
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The following are valid formats:

ABS --------- GI and AB
ALL --------- BIB, AB, IND, RE
APPS -------- AI, PRAI
BIB --------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data and PI table (default)
CAN --------- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers
CBIB -------- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data
DALL -------- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)
DMAX -------- MAX, delimited for post-processing
FAM --------- AN, PI and PRAI in table, plus Patent Family data
FBIB -------- AN, BIB, plus Patent FAM
IND --------- Indexing data
IPC --------- International Patent Classifications
MAX --------- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
PATS -------- PI, SO
SAM --------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT
SCAN -------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;
              SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY,
              e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)
STD --------- BIB, IPC, and NCL

IABS -------- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL -------- ALL, indented with text labels
IBIB -------- BIB, indented with text labels
IMAX -------- MAX, indented with text labels
ISTD -------- STD, indented with text labels

OBIB -------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
OIBIB ------- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB -------- BIB, no citations
SIBIB ------- IBIB, no citations

HIT --------- Fields containing hit terms
```

HITIND ------ IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT)
containing hit terms
HITRN ------- HIT RN and its text modification
HITSTR ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
its structure diagram
FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
its structure diagram
KWIC -------- Hit term plus 20 words on either side
OCC --------- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

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ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):cbib abs it

L38 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
2001:265228 Document No. 134:279568 Composition and method of cancer antigen
immunotherapy. Wood, Gary W. (USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2001024771 A1 20010412, 50 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 2000-US27399 20001005. PRIORITY: US 1999-412681 19991005.

AB A cancer immunotherapy method and compn. for treating cancer in a patient comprised of vaccinating a patient with a vaccine comprised of the patient's own malignancy and an immunol. adjuvant, removing primed peripheral blood **T lymphocytes** from the patient, stimulating the primed **T lymphocytes** to differentiate into effector **lymphocytes** in vitro, stimulating the effector **T lymphocytes** to proliferate in vitro, and infusing the effector **T lymphocytes** back into the patient. This cancer immunotherapy method can be directed, but is not limited, to the treatment of breast cancer, astrocytoma, and renal cancer.

IT Immunostimulants
(adjuvants; cancer immunotherapy method comprising a vaccine contg. tumor antigen plus adjuvant, removal of patient's **T cells**, differentiation of **T cells** into effector **T cells**, and infusion of effector **T cells**)

IT Astrocyte
(astrocytoma, inhibitors; cancer immunotherapy method comprising a vaccine contg. tumor antigen plus adjuvant, removal of patient's **T cells**, differentiation of **T cells**

into effector **T cells**, and infusion of effector **T cells**)

IT Antitumor agents
(astrocytoma; cancer immunotherapy method comprising a vaccine contg. tumor antigen plus adjuvant, removal of patient's **T cells**, differentiation of **T cells** into effector **T cells**, and infusion of effector **T cells**)

IT Adoptive immunotherapy
Antitumor agents
T cell (lymphocyte)
Vaccines
(cancer immunotherapy method comprising a vaccine contg. tumor antigen plus adjuvant, removal of patient's **T cells**, differentiation of **T cells** into effector **T cells**, and infusion of effector **T cells**)

IT Interleukin 2
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(effector T cell proliferation induced by interleukin 2)

IT **T cell (lymphocyte)**
(effector cell; cancer immunotherapy method comprising a vaccine contg. tumor antigen plus adjuvant, removal of patient's **T cells**, differentiation of **T cells** into effector **T cells**, and infusion of effector **T cells**)

IT Kidney, neoplasm
(inhibitors; cancer immunotherapy method comprising a vaccine contg. tumor antigen plus adjuvant, removal of patient's **T cells**, differentiation of **T cells** into effector **T cells**, and infusion of effector **T cells**)

IT Antitumor agents
(kidney; cancer immunotherapy method comprising a vaccine contg. tumor antigen plus adjuvant, removal of patient's **T cells**, differentiation of **T cells** into effector **T cells**, and infusion of effector **T cells**)

IT **Plasmapheresis**
(**leukapheresis**; removal of primed **T cells** by)

IT Antitumor agents
(mammary gland; cancer immunotherapy method comprising a vaccine contg. tumor antigen plus adjuvant, removal of patient's **T cells**, differentiation of **T cells** into effector **T cells**, and infusion of effector **T cells**)

IT Mammary gland
(neoplasm, inhibitors; cancer immunotherapy method comprising a vaccine contg. tumor antigen plus adjuvant, removal of patient's **T cells**, differentiation of **T cells** into effector **T cells**, and infusion of effector

T cells)
IT **T cell (lymphocyte)**
(proliferation; effector T cell proliferation induced by interleukin 2)
IT Antigens
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tumor-assocd.; cancer immunotherapy method comprising a vaccine contg. tumor antigen plus adjuvant, removal of patient's **T cells**, differentiation of **T cells** into effector **T cells**, and infusion of effector **T cells**)
IT Cell differentiation
(use of anti-CD3 (OKT3) for differentiation of **T cells** into effector **T cells**)
IT **CD3 (antigen)**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(use of anti-CD3 (OKT3) for differentiation of **T cells** into effector **T cells**)
IT **83869-56-1, Gm-csf**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cancer immunotherapy method comprising a vaccine contg. tumor antigen plus adjuvant, removal of patient's **T cells**, differentiation of **T cells** into effector **T cells**, and infusion of effector **T cells**)
IT 140608-64-6, OKT 3
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(use of anti-CD3 (OKT3) for differentiation of **T cells** into effector **T cells**)

L38 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
1998:790654 Document No. 130:13210 Methods and compositions for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**. Nelson, Edward; Strobl, Susan L. (United States Dept. of Health and Human Services, USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 9853048 A1 19981126, 81 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1998-US10311 19980520. PRIORITY: US 1997-47348 19970521.
AB Methods of generating IL-3 expanded populations of monocytes and differentiating the cells into dendritic cells are provided. Dendritic cells are used to activate **T cells**, in vitro and in vivo, and for ex vivo and other therapeutic methods. This facilitates the use of dendritic cells to generate cell-mediated immune responses.
IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological

process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(BRCA-1; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)
IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(BRCA-2; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)
IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(DCC; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)
IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(FAP; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(FIS (factor for inversion stimulation); methods and compns. for making
dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)
IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(GIP; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)
IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(GSP; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)
IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(HBVc; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)

IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(HBVs; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)

IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(HPV E7; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)

IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(HPV; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)

IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(Hst; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)

IT Antigens
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(Int-2; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)

IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(MAGE-1; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)

IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(MART-1; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)

IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(MEN-1; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)

IT Antigens
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(MUC-1; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)

IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(OB-1; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)

IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(OB-2; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)

IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(RK; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)

IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(ROS; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**

)
IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(TRC; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)
IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(TRP-1 (tyrosinase-related protein 1); methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)
IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(WTI; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)
IT Mycobacterium
(antigen; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)
IT Carbohydrates, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(antigen; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)
IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(cell surface-assocd.; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)
IT Separation
(elutriation; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)
IT Glycophosphoproteins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(endoplasmins; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from

expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)
IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(gene bcr-c-abl; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)
IT RNA formation factors
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(gene myb; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)
IT Proteins (specific proteins and subclasses)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(gene myc; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)
IT Lipoproteins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(gene src; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)
IT **Plasmapheresis**
(**leukapheresis**; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)
IT Antitumor agents
Bacteria (Eubacteria)
Blood
Breast tumors
Cell differentiation
Colon tumors
Dendritic cell
Drugs
Genetic vectors
Helper T cell
Human immunodeficiency virus
Melanoma
Monocyte
Mononuclear cell (leukocyte)

Natural killer cell
Parasite
T cell (lymphocyte)
T cell activation
Tissue culture (animal)
Transduction (genetic)
Transformation (genetic)
Tumors (animal)
Virus
(methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)

IT Antigens
Antigens
CD40 ligand
Carcinoembryonic antigen
Cytokines
E6 protein
Env glycoproteins
Epidermal growth factor receptors
Idiotypes (immunoglobulin/TCR)
Interleukin 1.alpha.
Interleukin 1.beta.
Interleukin 3
Interleukin 4
Neurofibromin
Prostate-specific antigen
Proteins (general), biological studies
Ras proteins
Surface antigens
Tumor necrosis factor .alpha.
gag proteins
neu (receptor)
p53 (protein)
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)

IT Nucleic acids
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)

IT Glial-derived neurotrophic factor
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(receptor, ret; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)

IT Neurotrophic factor receptors
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological

process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(ret; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)
IT Epidermal growth factor receptors
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(variant type III; methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**)
IT 9002-10-2, Tyrosinase **83869-56-1, GM-CSF**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
process); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(methods and compns. for making dendritic cells from expanded populations of monocytes and for activating **T cells**
)

=> s wood g?/au,in
'IN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L39 761 FILE MEDLINE
L40 1291 FILE CAPLUS
L41 1080 FILE BIOSIS
'IN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L42 615 FILE EMBASE
L43 159 FILE WPIDS
L44 29 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L45 3935 WOOD G?/AU,IN

=> s l45 and l17
L46 2 FILE MEDLINE
L47 5 FILE CAPLUS
L48 0 FILE BIOSIS
L49 0 FILE EMBASE
L50 0 FILE WPIDS
L51 0 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L52 7 L45 AND L17

=> s l52 not l38
L53 2 FILE MEDLINE
L54 4 FILE CAPLUS
L55 0 FILE BIOSIS
L56 0 FILE EMBASE
L57 0 FILE WPIDS
L58 0 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L59 6 L52 NOT L38

=> dup rem l59
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L59
L60 6 DUP REM L59 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d cbib abs 1-6

L60 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
2001:175818 Document No. 134:293737 Resistance of Copenhagen rats to hepatocarcinogenesis does not involve T-cell immunity. **Wood, Geoffrey A.**; Korkola, James E.; Archer, Michael C. (Department of Medical Biophysics, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, M5S 3E2, Can.). Carcinogenesis, 22(2), 357-359 (English) 2001. CODEN: CRNGDP. ISSN: 0143-3334. Publisher: Oxford University Press.
AB Previously, we have shown that Copenhagen (Cop) rats are highly resistant, compared with susceptible F344 rats, to the growth of glutathione S-transferase 7-7 (GST 7-7) pos. preneoplastic liver lesions following treatment with a modified resistant hepatocyte (RH) protocol. Donryu rats, a strain with a level of susceptibility similar to F344, have a reduced T-cell response compared with the closely related, but highly resistant, DRH rat. Cop and DRH rats share several characteristics in their resistance to preneoplastic liver lesion growth and this study, therefore, was designed to examine whether **T-cells** play a role in Cop resistance. Cop rats were crossed with an athymic (nude) rat to produce F1s that were then interbred to produce F2 animals, some of which were nude with a partial Cop background. A comparison of the susceptibility of nude F2 animals and their euthymic (non-nude) littermates allowed us to det. what role, if any, **T-cells** play in Cop resistance. We treated 11 Cop, 11 F344, 19 nude F2s, and 18 non-nude F2s with diethylnitrosamine (DEN), followed 3 wk later by a modified RH protocol. As expected, F344 rats were highly susceptible, having 41.9 .+-. 3.3% (mean .+-. SEM) of their liver section areas occupied by GST 7-7-pos. lesions and Cop rats were highly resistant, having only 4.7 .+-. 1.1% of their liver section areas occupied by lesions. Both nude and non-nude F2s were, like Cop rats, highly resistant (1.8 .+-. 0.29 and 2.7 .+-. 0.45%, resp.). These results show that **T-cells** are unnecessary for Cop rat resistance, or only play a minor role, and that the nude parental strain is also likely to be resistant to the growth of preneoplastic liver lesions.

L60 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
1999:486598 Document No. 131:241295 Target cell range of Haemophilus ducreyi hemolysin and its involvement in invasion of human epithelial cells. **Wood, Gwendolyn E.**; Dutro, Susan M.; Totten, Patricia A. (Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA). Infect. Immun., 67(8), 3740-3749 (English) 1999. CODEN: INFIBR. ISSN: 0019-9567. Publisher: American Society for Microbiology.

AB Haemophilus ducreyi, the causative agent of chancroid, produces a hemolysin, whose role in virulence is not well defined. To assess the possible role of hemolysin in pathogenesis, we evaluated its target cell range by using wild-type H. ducreyi 35000, nonhemolytic mutants with the hemolysin structural gene deleted, and isogenic strains expressing different amts. of hemolytic activity. The cytotoxicity of the various cell types was assessed by quantitating the release of lactate dehydrogenase into culture supernatants as a measure of cell lysis. In these expts., human foreskin fibroblasts, human foreskin epithelial cells, and, to a lesser extent, HEp-2 cells were lysed by H. ducreyi hemolysin. Hemolysin also lysed human blood mononuclear cells and immune system cell lines including U937 macrophage-like cells, **T lymphocytes**, and B **lymphocytes**. In contrast, human polymorphonuclear leukocytes were not sensitive to hemolysin under the conditions tested. We also analyzed the effect of hemolysin on invasion of human epithelial cells and found that H. ducreyi strains expressing cloned hemolysin genes showed a 10-fold increase in invasion compared to the control strain. These data support the hypothesis that the H. ducreyi hemolysin is important in the pathogenesis of chancroid and may contribute to ulcer formation, invasion of epithelial cells, and evasion of the immune response.

L60 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
1999:494086 Document No. 131:156735 Interleukin-12 therapy of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma induces lesion regression and cytotoxic t-cell responses. Rook, Alain H.; **Wood, Gary S.**; Yoo, Elisa K.; Elenitsas, Rosalie; Kao, David M. F.; Sherman, Matthew L.; Witmer, William K.; Rockwell, Kenneth A.; Shane, Ryan B.; Lessin, Stuart R.; Vonderheid, Eric C. (Department of Dermatology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, USA). Blood, 94(3), 902-908 (English) 1999. CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971. Publisher: W. B. Saunders Co..
AB Progression of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL) is assocd. with profound defects in cell-mediated immunity and depressed prodn. of cytokines, which support cell-mediated immunity. Because we have obsd. marked defects in interleukin-12 (IL-12) prodn. in CTCL and because IL-12 is crit. for antitumor cytotoxic T-cell responses, we initiated a phase I dose escalation trial with recombinant human IL-12 (rhIL-12) where patients received either 50, 100, or 300 ng/kg rhIL-12 twice weekly s.c. or intralesionally for up to 24 wk. Ten patients were entered: 5 with extensive plaque, 3 with Sezary syndrome, and 2 with extensive tumors with large cell transformation. One patient with Sezary syndrome dropped out after 1 wk for personal reasons. S.c. dosing resulted in complete responses (CR) in 2 of 5 plaque and partial responses (PR) in 2 of 5 plaque, and 1 of 2 Sezary syndrome (overall response rate CR+PR 5 of 9, 56%). A minor response also occurred in 1 of 5 plaque patients. Intralesional dosing resulted in individual tumor regression in 2 of 2 patients. Biopsy of regressing lesions showed a significant decrease in the d. of the infiltrate in all cases and complete resoln. of the infiltrate among those with clin. lesion resoln. An increase in nos. of CD8-pos. and/or TIA-1-pos. **T cells** were obsd. on

immunohistochem. anal. of skin biopsy specimens obtained from regressing skin lesions. Adverse effects of rhIL-12 on this regimen were minor and limited and included low-grade fever and headache. One patient discontinued rhIL-12 at week 6 because of depression. These results suggest that rhIL-12 may augment antitumor cytotoxic T-cell responses and may represent a potent and well-tolerated therapeutic agent for CTCL.

L60 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
1997:166252 Document No. 126:237398 Resistance to D5 chemically-induced mammary tumors in Copenhagen x nude-derived F2 athymic rats: evidence that T-cell immunity is not involved in Copenhagen resistance. Korkola, James E.; **Wood, Geoffrey A.**; Archer, Michael (Faculty of Med., Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Can.). Carcinogenesis, 18(1), 53-57 (English) 1997. CODEN: CRNGDP. ISSN: 0143-3334. Publisher: Oxford University Press.
AB Resistance to chem.-induced mammary tumors in the Copenhagen rat is well defined, but the mechanism of resistance has yet to be detd. We have tested whether or not Copenhagen rat resistance is dependent on **T-cells**, since several lines of evidence supported an involvement of the immune system. We crossed Copenhagen rats with an athymic nude rat to produce F1s that were interbred to produce F2 animals, some of which were athymic with partial Copenhagen rat background. A comparison of the mammary tumor incidences between the nude athymic F2 animals and their non-nude littermates allowed us to det. what role, if any, **T-cells** played in resistance. Following treatment with N-methyl-N-nitrosourea, we obsd. no difference in the tumor incidences between the two groups. Furthermore, the mammary tumor incidences in the F2 nude and non-nude animals was almost zero. These results indicate that **T-cells** are not involved in Cop resistance, and that nude rats are resistant to N-methyl-N-nitrosourea-induced mammary tumorigenesis.

L60 ANSWER 5 OF 6 MEDLINE
91273129 Document Number: 91273129. PubMed ID: 1828937. Most CD8+ cells in skin lesions of CD3+ CD4+ mycosis fungoides are CD3+ **T cells** that lack CD11b, CD16, CD56, CD57, and human Hanukah factor mRNA. **Wood G S**; Dubiel C; Mueller C; Abel E A; Hoppe R T; Edinger A; Weissman I; Warnke R A. (Department of Dermatology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.) AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PATHOLOGY, (1991 Jun) 138 (6) 1545-52. Journal code: 3RS; 0370502. ISSN: 0002-9440. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.
AB To define further the characteristics of CD8+ cells in skin lesions of CD3+ CD4+ mycosis fungoides (MF), the authors used single- and double-label immunohistologic techniques and in situ hybridization to detect antigens and transcripts associated with certain types of cytotoxic or suppressor function. The cytotoxic markers included CD16, CD56, CD57, and an anti-sense probe for human Hanukah factor (HuHf) mRNA. Analysis of 23 cases demonstrated that lesional CD8+ cells were CD3+ **T cells** that generally lacked expression of any of the cytotoxic markers studied. Analysis of another 10 cases confirmed the CD3+ T-cell lineage of lesional CD8+ cells and demonstrated that these cells also lacked expression of the suppressor-associated marker, CD11b. In

aggregate, these results indicate that most CD8+ cells in CD3+ CD4+ MF skin lesions are of T-cell rather than NK-cell differentiation. Their overall phenotype suggests that they may be major histocompatibility complex (MHC)-restricted cytotoxic **T cells** lacking appreciable levels of HuHF serine protease. Because the induction of CD8+ suppressor **T cells** is mediated by CD4+ **T cells** expressing the CD45RA+ RO- phenotype, CD45 epitope expression was studied in 15 MF cases. The vast majority (13/15) contained CD3+ CD4+ tumor cells that were CD45+ RA- RB+ RO+ 2B11+. This phenotype is consistent with memory **T cells** rather than suppressor-inducer **T cells**, and correlates with the paucity of phenotypically defined suppressor **T cells** in CD3+ CD4+ MF skin lesions.

L60 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE
90203337 Document Number: 90203337. PubMed ID: 1690762. Leu-8/CD7 antigen expression by CD3+ **T cells**: comparative analysis of skin and blood in mycosis fungoides/Sezary syndrome relative to normal blood values. **Wood G S**; Hong S R; Sasaki D T; Abel E A; Hoppe R T; Warnke R A; Morhenn V B. (Department of Dermatology, Stanford University Medical Center, CA.) JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DERMATOLOGY, (1990 Apr) 22 (4) 602-7. Journal code: HVG; 7907132. ISSN: 0190-9622. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.

AB Deficiencies of Leu-8 and CD7 antigens are exhibited by CD3+ **T cells** in the skin lesions of most patients with mycosis fungoides/Sezary syndrome. To determine whether these antigenic abnormalities are limited to involved skin, we studied Leu-8/CD7 expression in 21 skin lesions of mycosis fungoides/Sezary syndrome obtained from 16 patients and compared them with their peripheral blood leukocytes obtained concurrently. There was no correlation between Leu-8/CD7 values in skin lesions versus blood. Blood values were relatively uniform; most patients had 50% or greater of CD3+, Leu-8+ **T cells** and CD3+, CD7+ **T cells**. In contrast, skin values were highly heterogeneous; most patients lacked expression of Leu-8 or CD7 by the majority of lesional CD3+ **T cells**. Furthermore, Leu-8/CD7 antigen deficiency was present in lesional skin in one patient with mycosis fungoides but not in her concurrently sampled pityriasis lichenoides chronica or blood. These findings suggest that Leu-8/CD7 antigen deficiencies in skin lesions of mycosis fungoides/Sezary syndrome do not represent generalized antigenic abnormalities of CD3+ **T cells** in other body compartments and that within the skin, these deficiencies are disease specific within individual patients with more than one dermatosis. Comparative peripheral blood immunophenotyping of the patients with mycosis fungoides/Sezary syndrome and of the control subjects indicated that the control ranges of CD3+/Leu-8+ and CD3+/CD7+ **T cells** (33% or greater) extend lower than reported previously (60% or greater) and suggested that leukemic involvement in patients with mycosis fungoides/Sezary syndrome may correlate with percentages of CD3+, Leu8+ and/or CD3+, CD7+ **T cells** that fall below the revised control range.

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